

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,

67 Congress Street,

Is The Only Union Store Of Its Kind In The City.

All kinds of musical instruments at the very lowest prices for first-class goods and musical supplies of all kinds.

Graphophones, records and everything of the kind. Sheet music at 19 cents per roll.

A Rare Bargain In A

Second-Hand Organ

Used But A Few Weeks.

We Carry A Full Line Of Pianos.

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You are surely missing it if you have not given our

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S. K. AMES

FANCY VERMONT

STORES.

JUNE BUTTER

STORES.

a trial.

You cannot get better Butter than ours, no matter what price you pay. Better Butter is not made.

Pound 28 Cents.

A trial order is worth a world of argument

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

OTHER STORES:

Boston	Fitchburg	Everett	Gloucester	Westfield
Leominster	Quincy	Clinton	Newburyport	Woburn
Attleboro	Dover	Nashua	Northampton	

Henry Peyser & Son

Offer for the Spring Season a

Complete Stock of all the

New and Stylish Fabrics in

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHES.

Parents are especially in-

cluded to visit the enlarged and

refitted Children's Dept.

MASONIC HOME.

The Corner Stone Laid At
Manchester Tuesday.

Ceremonies Attended By A Large
Turnout Of Masons.

The Event Marks A New Era In Free
Masonry In New Hampshire.

With the full ceremonies of the impressive and ancient Masonic ritual, the officers of the most worshipful grand lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the state of New Hampshire on Tuesday laid the cornerstone of the building which is to be the Masonic Home of the state, in Manchester. The ceremonies were attended by a large turnout of the Masons of Manchester and a distinguished gathering of the members of the craft from all parts of the state, including the officers of all of the grand bodies of the state.

The event marks a new era in Free Masonry in New Hampshire since it practically begins the caring for the destitute among the members of the craft and their dependent widows and orphans by the fraternity in a home built and maintained by the fraternity. For years this has been a cherished ambition, and now it is about to be realized, through the generous contributions of the members of the craft throughout the state.

It was in 1883 that the Masonic home was incorporated, it being then intended to confine it exclusively to the care of orphans. Later the scope of the plan was broadened and an amendment to the charter was secured, the object of the home as it now stands being "to provide and sustain a home for destitute Free Masons and destitute widows and orphans of Free Masons of the state of New Hampshire."

The program for the cornerstone laying was as follows:

Prayer,
Joseph Kidder, Grand Prelate, Grand
Prelate, Grand Commandery, Knights
Templar.

Introductory address,
Joseph Warren Bellows, Chairman of
the Board of Trustees.

Music, "Bright Star of Hope" Robaudi
Manchester Military Band.

Laying of Cornerstone,
Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Harry
Morrison Cheney, M. W. Grand Master.
Music, "Remember Thy Creator"

Rhodes
Ariel quartet, H. L. Sanderson, G. E.
Danforth, J. M. Blakely, E. O. Woods.
Address,

Harry Morrison Cheney, Grand Master
of Masons in New Hampshire.
Music, "Twilight Shadows" Peckham
Manchester Military Band.

Oration,
George E. Bales, R. W. Grand Lecturer,
Second Masonic District.
Music, "Home Sweet Home."

Ariel quartet and audience.
Prayer and benediction,
Rev. Joseph E. Robbins, D. D., Grand
Chaplain, Grand Lodge.

The structure will be built of red pressed brick trimmed with dressed granite and the drawing is of Colonial Renaissance style. It will be three stories high and the principal features of the architecture are the high porch with massive stairway and high Ionic columns supporting the roof, extending above the second story, and the balustrade in cut stone around the top of the main and porch roofs.

GREAT SAND STORM.

Caused Damage Estimated At One
Million Dollars In Colorado Desert.

San Francisco, July 8.—A sand storm has caused damage estimated at \$1,000,000 in the Indo valley on the Southern Pacific railroad in the Colorado desert. An artificial oasis of 900 acres has been made by digging artesian wells, and planted to melons. Three hundred carloads of melons, for which \$1,200 a car had been offered, were almost ready for shipment when the storm broke. For three days it raged, with the thermometer 126 degrees in the shade and when it was over every bit of vegetation had been destroyed.

ON TRIAL FOR WITCHCRAFT.

Novel Case In Court At Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Carlisle, Pa., July 8.—One of the local magistrates is hearing a witchcraft case, the first probably since Colonial times, under an act of the Pennsylvania legislature providing for the punishment of "witch doctors," who extort money from the credulous.

In the case, Susan Stambaugh and her husband, old people, of Mt. Holly Springs, appeared against Mrs. William McBride and Edgar Zug of Carlisle, alleging that the defendant convinced her and her husband that their

persons and property were bewitched and that the "witch doctors" could be removed by the payment of a certain sum of money. The Stambaughs resisted the payment of many large fees to Zug. The "witch doctors" also persuaded the Stambaughs that through the brains there were thrust needles, which had become rusted, and that as soon as they broke the Stambaughs would die, and that it would require money to draw the needles. The attempts of the couple to borrow money from friends led to a disclosure of the defendant's identity.

CHAMBERLAIN IMPROVING.

Will Remain In Hospital for the Present.

London, July 8.—There was a constant stream of callers at Charing Cross hospital today, both to condole with Joseph Chamberlain, whose forehead was severely cut in a cab accident yesterday, and to congratulate him on his birthday. Mrs. Chamberlain was an early arrival with a supply of flowers and cushions. The bulletin issued from the hospital at 11.30 a. m. read: "Mr. Chamberlain is progressing very well. He passed a good night. Absolute quiet is essential. He will remain in the hospital for the present."

BASEBALL.

The following is the result of the baseball games played yesterday:

National League.

Chicago 9, New York 1; Chicago 2, New York 9, six innings, rain; at Chicago.

St. Louis 2, Boston 3; St. Louis 4, Boston 6; at St. Louis.

Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 9; at Pittsburgh.

Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 4, eleven innings, at Cincinnati.

American League.

St. Louis 9, Detroit 4; St. Louis 3, Detroit 2, ten innings; at St. Louis.

Boston 9, Philadelphia 22; at Boston.

Baltimore 8, Washington 1; at Baltimore.

Cleveland 1, Chicago 2; at Cleveland.

New England League.

Lowell 5, Dover 4; at Lowell.

Concord 2, Lawrence 3; Concord 8, Lawrence 9; at Concord.

Nashua 5, Fall River 4; at Nashua.

Manchester 9, Haverhill 0, forfeited; at Manchester.

BEVERIDGE OUT OF IT.

He Will Under No Circumstances Become A Candidate For The Vice-Presidency.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 8.—Senator Albert J. Beveridge, in answer to a query whether he would be a candidate for vice-president in 1904, said yesterday:

"I will under no circumstances become a candidate for vice-president, and at no time have I been considering the matter. I am content with my work in the senate."

Senator Beveridge said he had heard his name used before in connection with the vice-presidency, but he repeated emphatically that he has no idea of becoming a candidate.

Among the senator's callers yesterday was W. L. Penfield, solicitor of the state department at Washington, in whose defense he incurred the wrath of Senator Bailey.

NAVY YARD OFFICIALS.

Happy Over Decision To Have Battleship Built At Brooklyn.

New York, July 8.—Rear Admiral Barker, commandant, and the heads of departments at the New York navy yard, are happy over the navy department's decision to have a battleship built there.

Official notice of the decision of Secretary Moody may not reach Brooklyn for a day or two, but the officers of the yard are ready to begin the construction of the ways on which the keel of the battleship will be laid.

It is estimated that one thousand men will be employed on the ship. All the departments are in first class condition to undertake the construction.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIREMEN.

Claremont, July 8.—The executive committee of the New Hampshire state association of firemen, P. J. Sheridan of Claremont president, met today and decided that the next annual meeting of the association should be held in Manchester, Sept. 26, next.

The committee was met on its arrival by President Sheridan, and was dined at the hotel Claremont, after which, Chief Sears gave the visitors a drive about the town. After the drive President Sheridan entertained the visitors at his home.

No police court today.

HAWLEY'S PHILIPPINE IDEAS.

Connecticut Senator Says United States Cannot Shirk Responsibility.

New Haven, Conn., July 8.—Senator Joseph R. Hawley says, "If Senator Hoar was elected president and could do just as he wished, he wouldn't withdraw all military government by the United States from the Philippines. No sensible person even thinks of doing such a thing. I don't know what pacifying effect the gradual withdrawal of the United States troops from the Philippines will have on Senator Hoar and his followers. Nobody knows what they are even going to do. Senator Hoar is an old friend of mine, a dear friend, and I love him, but he is crazy on this Philippine question. We have these ignorant barbarous people on our hands, and we have got to do our best by them. God gave them to us and we can't say that we are charging to wash our hands of them, or cowardly shrink the responsibility. No sane person can dream of such a move. We, on the whole, are doing well. We are providing good order there, and a good civilization. Of course there will be setbacks. We expect them, but as long as we are constantly progressing, we must be content. We have the best men in this country at the head of affairs there. Everybody knows the condition of those islands when we took them, and already are to be seen evidences of good accomplished by our schools established there. Whether Aguinaldo will cause us any more trouble, no one knows. He is a liar and thief, and if he gets a chance, may take it."

THE ILLINOIS MUCH ADMIRER.

Admiral Crowninshield's Flagship Attracted Much Attention On The Thames.

New York, July 8.—The battleship Illinois, Admiral Crowninshield's flagship, will leave Gravesend on Friday. It is said her destination is St. Petersburg, cables the Herald's London correspondent.

The warship has been a great attraction on the Thames. Thousands of people of every description carried people to look at the latest type of Uncle Sam's navy. All steamers passing saluted the vessel, and everybody seemed to take delight in doing honor to the American flag. Some of the officers have been entertained on shore, and the jack tars who got shore leave have enjoyed themselves very much.

Many prominent Americans and Englishmen met at a dinner given in honor of H. Clay Evans, the United States consul general at London. Among the speakers was General Joseph Wheeler.

FIELD-SLOANE.

Most Magnificent Wedding Ever Witnessed In The Berkshire Hills.

Lenox, Mass., July 8.—The most magnificent wedding that ever took place in the Berkshire hills, that of Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, of New York, and Mr. William Bradhurst Osgood Field, was celebrated in Trinity Episcopal church here at noon today. The guests included, mainly, persons whose wealth and social distinction have made their names widely known, as the bride, besides being the daughter of a millionaire, is connected with the Vanderbilt family. Not only from New York came scores and scores of guests, but from various summer resorts, especially from Newport, there were large additions to those present at the ceremony.

CONCANNON DISCHARGED.

No Witnesses Could Be Found To Testify Against Him.

Chelsea, Mass., July 8.—Martin J. Concannon, the shooting gallery proprietor, who was under arrest charged with shooting Miss Lizzie Devoe at the shooting gallery at Revere beach last week, was discharged in the police court here today. Chief of Police Sackett informed the court that he was unable to produce any witness who was able to give testimony on the case. Miss Devoe, who was shot in the back, is at the Massachusetts General hospital and is partially paralyzed in the lower limbs, but it is thought she will recover.

THAT AWFUL CLIMB.

It Will Be Remedied By Putting On Another Step.

The Boston & Maine railroad has petitioned the city government for leave to raise one line of the electric railway's turnout tracks on Congress street and Market square, so that when the lines will be two feet farther apart than they are now; and the board of aldermen has ordered a hearing on the petition to be held at the city rooms Thursday evening, July 17.

Ever since the local electric railway commenced running its cars there have been two things that have caused much complaint. One is the lack of a waiting room somewhere on Market square, passengers awaiting cars being compelled to trespass on adjacent stores from shelter from rain or broiling sun, or stand outside and take what comes; the other is the difficulty of climbing on board or alighting from the open cars, the latter grievance being the more serious of the two.

The closed cars are all right to en-

ter or leave, but it is not so with the open cars, which have but one step, and that about eighteen inches from the ground. Such a step up or down as that is not play for even all young people to accomplish with ease and grace; and for those of heavy weight or advanced age it is not only difficult, but dangerous, and has caused many amount of grumbling and unfavorable comment.

One day this week a car bound to Revere and Hampton stopped shortly after leaving Market square to pick up two passengers—a fine appearing couple, both past middle age. The gentleman held a package about a foot square, neatly done up in brown paper and having a shawl strap around it to carry it by. As the car came to a stop he placed the package on the ground, the lady stepped on it and then to the high car step with ease, the gentleman climbed in and took a seat by her side, stowing his improvised stepladder near his feet, and the car moved on.

On arriving at the point where they wished to alight the gentleman got out, placed his box on the ground and the lady stepped easily down, and the pair walked away together, the man carrying his movable car step, and the passengers remaining in the car giving audible expression to their admiration of his ingenuity and their entire disapproval of the cause of his having to exercise it in that direction.

This simple plan, effective though it might be, would not do for general adoption. If every man carried his own box step the car would be blocked up; and then parties out for a day in the woods or at the beaches would not like the job of carrying a clumsy box around all day.

It is to obviate the necessity for anything of this kind that the railway asks permission to increase the space between the lines of track of the central turnout. The management has been aware—couldn't very well help being aware—if they ever stood near a car on the square when a lot of people were climbing on board, and heard them talk—that the high step was a nuisance that needed abating.

But how to abate it was a question. It could be done only by putting on another step; and as the wide cars have only just enough room to graze past each other on the turnout, with the single step they now have, putting on an additional one has been out of the question. But giving them two feet more room will enable this to be done, and when it is done the trolleying public will rejoice.

The railway in its petition for the change says, "It is necessary for the public good and safety," which is true; and it is likewise necessary for the good of the corporation, for there can be no question that a person injured by an accident in alighting from a car, the accident being due to the height of the step and not to any carelessness of the passenger, could recover damages from the railway. A common carrier is bound to furnish its patrons with reasonable safe facilities for entering and leaving its cars, as well as to carry them safely while in the cars.—I. P. Miller in Boston Sunday Globe.

KITTERY POINT.

Mrs. H. Gilbert Cassidy, with her two children, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Fagan, at the Patch cottage.

The sewing circle of the Congregational church meets with Mrs. Tobey this afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Julia Graham, who has been visiting in Boston, returned to her home in this village today.

Mrs. Clarence Hanson of Boston, is visiting Mrs. Frank Frisbee.

The condition of Mrs. Hannah Mitchell, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, shows little improvement.

Jeanniah Hobbs, who sustained a fractured leg as the result of an accident at the navy yard some weeks ago, is able to walk about town, with the aid of a cane.

George S. Wasson, Masters David and Lewis Wasson and Cecil Seagwards have returned from a cruise in the yacht Lorna.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brooks and two children of Cape Porpoise, Me., are visiting Mr. Brooks' father, Henry Brooks, of this place.

JOY EXPRESS LINE SERVICE.

There is, perhaps, no better indication of the enterprise shown by the Joy Steamship company in catering to the public patronage than their latest move in inaugurating an Independent Express Service between New York and Providence, with connections to all nearby cities.

Although this service has been in operation but a short time, the business carried has been so satisfactory as to cause the management to consider the extension of the service to Boston and principal New England cities, which will, undoubtedly, be done at an early date. The freight office of the company is located at their wharf, No. 306 Congress street, Boston. Telephone 4147 Main.

GRANTED INJUNCTIONS.

Judge Pike, at the request of the selectmen of Epping, has granted injunctions against Frank Hogan, Joseph Duly and William La Fontaine, all of that town, restraining them from selling liquor in that place.

OBSEQUIES.

Funeral services over the remains of Charles Thomas Frisbee were held at his late home in Kittery Point at two o'clock this afternoon. Interment took place in the Freewill Baptist cemetery, under the direction of Undertaker O. W. Ham of this city.

LABOR GOSSIP.

Newburyport Typographical union, No. 242, elected officers Saturday evening as follows:

Pres. C. W. Johnson;
Vice pres. Wm. R. Whitmore;
Fin. Sec. Charles P. Sargent;
Treas. Fred L. Roberts;
Rec. Sec. Miss Annie Mannix;
Sergt. at Arms C. F. Tibbets, Jr.,
Newburyport C. L. U. will meet tomorrow evening in Central hall.

Receipts of the boot and shoe workers' union for May were \$11,756.48. The officers estimate that the annual income will be \$150,000.

General Secretary M. P. Carrick of the Brotherhood of painters and decorators of America urges a better organization of fresco painters throughout New England.

The following foreign countries have laws which provide for the compensation of workmen or women who may be injured while at their occupations: Russia, Italy, Germany, France, Austria, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Among the brewery workmen's unions of the country there is a strong feeling of hostility to the A. F. of L., and a movement is on foot to withdraw and join the American labor union.

Ten new unions were formed under the International union of steam engineers the present month.

By a recent law passed in Germany children are not permitted to engage in any of the thirty-one industries which are regarded as dangerous employments.

The next annual convention of the National alliance of theatrical stage employees will be held in Norfolk, Va., July 21. Boston will be represented with its full quota of delegates from the stage hands' union.

Birmingham, Ala., machinists are out on strike for a nine-hour day.

Scalemakers' union of Rutland won its fight for a nine-hour day without a reduction in wages at the works of the Howe scale company. All men were reinstated and an agreement covering shop conditions for one year signed by the president of the company.

There will be 564 delegates, representing 70,000 members, to the convention of the Iron and Brass Molder's union in Toronto next Monday.

Three local unions affiliated with the Longshoremen's International union were organized in Philadelphia last week.

So far this year the order of Railroad Telegraphers has secured working agreements to its members on the following railroads: New York Central, Chicago & Great Western, Colorado & Southern, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh; Michigan Central, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis & Birmingham; Fort Worth & Rio Grande and New York, Ontario & Western.

The labor organizations of New Jersey are up in arms against Governor Murphy and the factory inspectors of that state for failure to enforce the child-labor laws in glass factories in Bridgeton and Minotola. It is charged that children of ten and eleven years are employed.

The threatened strike of the Chicago job printers has been averted by the Chicago typothetae, according to the demands of the men. Beginning tomorrow all union printers employed in the book and job printing offices in Chicago will receive a material advance of wages. The agreement will remain operative until July 1, 1905.

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shouting Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established about 50 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to J. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office, jell, cahtf

CARRIAGE PAINTING done in a prompt and workmanlike manner by A. Alfred, No. 18 Vaughan Street. The best of skilled labor at the lowest possible price. jell, cahtf

LUNCH CART—Drop in at Dunbar's Night Lunch and get a good cup of hot coffee, Hot and cold lunch. jell, cahtf

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Halsey & George. jell, cahtf

TIME. Yes, time is money. Have your watch cleaned and repaired by an expert Fred Stacy, official watch inspector, B. & M. B. R. jell, cahtf

CARRIAGE TIRE. Rubber carriage tires at Hancock and Waver's, 10 Porter street. jell, cahtf

GROCERIES—You can buy groceries, all kinds of meat's, provisions and vegetables at W. H. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city. jell, cahtf

WANTED 5 YOUNG MEN from Rockingham County at once to prepare for Positions in the Government Service. Apply to Inter State Corros. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia. jell, cahtf

TRAINING OF HORSES

CAREFUL HANDLING TO FIT THEM FOR CIRCUS TRICKS.

The Candidate For Ring Honors Must Have Special Points Well Developed—Horses Can Be Coaxed, Like a Child, but Not Forced.

"A trainer must possess two qualifications before he can successfully educate a horse to do the tricks seen in a circus—he must possess kindness and perseverance.

"A veteran trainer selects his horses with as much care as a society woman plans a party gown. The candidate for the future epaulet of the circus going people of the world must be handsome in color, as near perfect as possible in conformation and possess an even temperament. His eyes must be large and devoid of the least trace of viciousness, he must hold his ears pointed slightly forward, and he must have a sensible looking head, broad between the eyes. Horses that lay back their ears at the approach of a man, who slip viciously at every passerby and whose eyes plainly demonstrate a mean disposition are discarded. A trainer will handle no animal of this kind.

"Once the candidate is selected he is shipped to the winter quarters of the circus and assigned to a comfortable stall in a large, clean, well ventilated barn tenanted by several hundred beauties of his kind. Good hay and oats are his in abundance, and for several days he is allowed to rest and become familiar with his surroundings. The trainer visits him daily and by speaking kindly and occasionally giving the animal a bit of sugar gains his confidence. After a time the horse begins to whinny at the approach of the trainer, and the bond of friendship is thus quickly cemented.

"Then comes the first lesson. The candidate is introduced to the training ring constructed near the barn and allowed to wander about at will. He smells the sawdust, the pedestals and the harness and ropes that will soon be buckled about his body and then, horselike, lies down in the center of the ring and enjoys a good roll.

"Next day he is led around and around the ring for several hours and soon understands that he is expected to encircle the ring of his own accord. Then a strap is placed around his right foreleg, and from this strap a rope is run through harness fastened around his body. The trainer grasps the free end of the rope in one hand and a pair of lines attached to the horse's bridle in the other. The animal is told to 'get up,' and after the ring is encircled a few times the command 'whoa' is given. If the horse refuses to obey, a quick pull on the rope draws his leg from under him, and he is forced to stop. Only a few demonstrations of this kind are necessary to show the horse that he must stop when the command is given.

"After these preliminaries are satisfactorily accomplished the equine pupil is taught to kneel first on one knee, then on the other and finally on both. All this is accomplished by drawing up the front legs, one at a time, thus forcing him down. His knees are padded to prevent injury, and every time he is forced down the command to kneel is given, and the animal is petted and reassured with kind words until finally he kneels at the word.

"It is in these preliminary lessons that a good performer is made or spoiled. The instructor must be firm and resolute, but kind, always kind. A horse is like a child; you may coax him, but you can't force without spoiling his disposition. The animal quickly notices any show of ill temper or roughness on the part of the instructor and resents it by becoming balky and obstinate. Moves or harsh punishment only make him worse. You frequently hear people assert that animals are beaten into submission in teaching them tricks. People who say this never saw the inside of the training quarters of a modern circus. A horse or any other animal conquered in this way is never reliable and is apt to spoil a performance by an outbreak of bad temper, besides being dangerous to handle.

"The next lesson for the horse is the art of lying down and remaining motionless until the word is given to rise. This information is imparted to the horse in a manner similar to the kneeling lesson. An ingenious harness makes it possible for the trainer to draw the horse down on a soft bed of hay without injuring him. When the horse willingly lies down at the word of command, he is taught to sit upon his haunches and then is gradually drilled into the other tricks that always draw applause from children and adults alike.

"It is usually an easy matter to teach a horse to stand upon a pedestal, to wait, rear on his hind legs and march in unison with equine companions after these simple lessons are thoroughly learned and the horse understands the trainer is his friend and not his enemy. The horse of average intelligence learns quickly as soon as he realizes what is required of him. The main requisite on the trainer's part is patience, and if a man hasn't got this, and lots of it, he had better keep out of the business. If he gets excited or impatient and goes to punishing the horse about unnecessarily, the animal is sure to become uneasy and fretful, and a little experience of this kind will spoil him.

"The better bred a horse is the more intelligent it has and the more apt it is to make a good performer, provided it has been handled properly from childhood. All high bred horses, however, are nervous and require kind treatment in order to insure good results."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Why Fire Makes Us Blush.

When one stands before a hot fire, the face becomes red, as we all know. This result is the effect of the action of radiated heat on the nerves controlling the small blood vessels of the skin. These tiny vessels are normally in a state of moderate contraction. Under exposure to heat they relax and become distended with blood. The same process, under the mysterious control of the conductor nerve system with mental impressions, produces ordinary blushing. In regard to exposure to direct heat the reddening of the skin, together with the uncomfortably warm feeling accompanying it, may be looked upon as one of the useful little "danger signals" with which we are surrounded.

Persons who from any cause have lost their susceptibility, as is the case in some forms of paralysis, may expose a limb to heat until serious injury results. The reason that the face chiefly flushes is that, in the ordinary position near a fire, it is most directly exposed to the rays of heat, while most of the body is shielded by clothing; that the nerves of the face are particularly sensitive in this respect and that the skin there is more abundantly furnished with blood vessels.

Hugo and the Barber.

When Victor Hugo lived in Paris, in the Place Royale, he used to be shaved by a barber named Brasseur. A friend of the poet asked the barber one day if he was busy. "I hardly know which way to turn," was the reply. "We have to dress the hair of thirty ladies for sores and balds." And M. Brasseur showed the list to his friend. A few days after the friend returned and inquired about the thirty ladies. "Ah, monseigneur," said the barber sadly, "I was not able to attend half the number, and I have lost many good customers through M. Victor Hugo." It appears that the poet when about to be shaved was suddenly inspired and seized the first piece of paper he could find to write a poem. Hugo hastily left the shop with his unfinished verses, on the back of which were the names and addresses of the thirty ladies, many of whom waited in vain for their coiffeur.

Billy Rice and a Pin.

Billy Rice, negro minstrel, used to tell the story of a man who picked up a pin as he was leaving the office of a great merchant, after an unsuccessful quest for work.

The merchant, seeing the man's action from the window, called him back and gave him employment, which kindness he repaid by becoming owner of the entire business in an incredibly short time.

Billy used to end his story by saying that he tried that scheme once when he was looking for work, dropping a pin carefully on the floor as he entered. He stated his wants to the proprietor, who not only had no employment to offer him, but remarked to his partner as Rice picked up the pin: "Say, if that fellow's so small as to steal a pin off the floor, how much do you think he'd leave in my till?"

Some Nautical Facts.

A knot is 1,093 feet long. The distance from New York to Liverpool is 3,064 nautical miles by the northern track and 2,129 by the southern track. The former course is taken by vessels bound for New York, the latter by vessels bound for Liverpool. From Liverpool to New York the distances are respectively 3,029 and 3,109 miles.

In estimating records the points taken on either side are Sandy Hook and Point Lookout, Chesapeake harbor. The first light sighted on the British coast is the Bell, Cow and Calf, Ireland, and on the American coast either Nantucket or Fire Island.

"Sweethearting" in Church.

Speaking of the custom which was once widely spread of making men sit in a different part of the church from the women, an English minister was told the following anecdote by a Gloucestershire rector: "I remember when I was a boy a young couple coming into the church here on a Sunday afternoon and seating themselves together on the women's side. The man was soon turned out of his seat by the organ, with the remark, uttered in an audible voice, 'We don't have no sweethearting here!'"—London Tit Bits.

Not That Kind.

The impudent artist was speaking of a new model he had secured for a great work he was preparing. "Does she lend herself to the subject?" inquired a dilettante who loved art for art's sake. "I should say not," replied the artist, who had got his start as a sign painter. "She charges \$2 an hour!"—New York Herald.

All Right Otherwise.

Lately drawing up marriage settlements between American heiress and impoverished foreign nobleman—There, I think we have it right now to a dot.

Count Rojvon de Bakkoysnek (prospective bridegroom) says, I prefer ze faded word "dowry."—Chicago Tribune.

Figures Don't Lie.

Brown: You only fifty? That's a real one! White: My daughter says she is only twenty-six, and she was born two years after I was married, and I was married at twenty-two. Figure it out for yourself. Boston Transcript.

Bricks and Mortar.

Two Irishmen were arguing who was the cleverer. "Well," said Pat, "I'll bet you can't tell me what keeps bricks together." "Klime," said Mike, "it's mortar." "No," said Pat; "you are wrong; that keeps them apart."

BIRTH OF AN ICEBERG.

The Dramatic Experience of Two Antarctic Explorers.

Mr. C. E. Borsharevich, commander of the antarctic expedition of 1898, nearly lost his life by an accident of a nature so peculiar that it is probable no other man could duplicate the experience. At the foot of Mount Terror in February, 1900, he landed from his ship with Captain Jensen and three other men. Then, wishing to take a picture of the shore, he sent his boat back to the vessel to get a camera, and he and Captain Jensen were left alone on the rough beach. Before the boat returned a strange and awful thing happened. Mr. Borsharevich told the story in the Outlook:

A roar and a rush, with tremendous explosions, shook the beach. The thought came to us that the perpendicular rocks above us were falling. Then we realized what was taking place. The mighty glacier immediately to the west of us was giving birth to an iceberg.

Millions of tons of ice plunged into the ocean. We could see nothing beyond an immense cloud of rolling snow. The water rose from the plunge of this antarctic monarch. I sang out to Jensen, "Now we shall have to face the wave!"

We rushed to the highest point of our limited beach, four feet above the sea. We saw advancing on us a dark green ridge with a white crest. I called to Jensen to struggle for dear life. We clutched the uneven rocks, with our backs toward the advancing water. Although it could not have taken more than seven minutes the time seemed long before the water closed over our heads.

Floating upward, scrambling upon the rocks, I tore the nails from my flesh in my endeavor to keep from being dragged out. After the second wave we again felt the rocks under our feet.

At the place where Jensen and I first stood the rock was wet twenty feet above our heads. It was somewhat lower when it struck us. Where the wave had struck with full force the face of the rock had been altered, and rocks were still falling when the three men in the boat found us, bleeding and torn.

Two facts had saved us. To our right a small peninsula of ice protruded some five feet from the rock, and the rock itself bent toward the west. From the moment it struck the curve of the mountain rock to the west of us the wave took a course more easterly than where Jensen and I stood.

APHORISMS.

When in doubt, tell the truth.—Samuel Clemens.

What makes life dreary is want of motive.—George Eliot.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.—Charles Lamb.

He is a wise man who wastes no energy on pursuits for which he is not fitted.—Gladstone.

If you will be cherished when you are old, be courteous when you are young.—John Lyly.

If you would hit the target, aim a little above it. Every arrow that flies feels the attraction of earth.—Longfellow.

There is nothing so powerful as example. We put others straight by walking straight ourselves.—Mme. Swetchine.

Have a purpose in life, and having it throw such strength of mind and muscle into your work as God has given you.—Carlyle.

Formerly we were guided by the wisdom of our ancestors. Now we are hurried along by the wisdom of our descendants.—Horne.

Faith.

A mother in one of the suburbs of New York, wishing to prepare the minds of her two children for a coming event of great importance, told them that if they would like to have a little brother or sister she thought if they prayed earnestly every night and morning God would send them one.

In due time the desired baby arrived. To the children's great delight and evidently to the strengthening of their faith, for the next day the father came into his wife's room, saying:

"Look here, Lizzie, this thing has got to stop. I just went into the parlor and found both those children on their knees praying as hard as they could for goats!"—New York Times.

Alvy Perillous at Sea.

The ship grounded. But the giddy young thing who was talking to the captain was a good sailor and didn't mind a bit of rough weather. "Doesn't it seem unnecessarily cruel, captain," she said, "to box a compass?"

"Not any more so, miss," he replied grudgingly, "than to puddle a canoe." And the ship grounded some more.—Chicago Tribune.

The Lacking Stroke.

"Do you think it would improve my style?" inquired the varsity man who had got into the crew through favoritism, "if I were to acquire a faster stroke?"

"It would improve the crew," replied the candid trainer, "if you got a paralytic stroke!"—Tit Bits.

Too High.

"He has such high ideals!" she told her father. "Yes," said the old gentleman, "that's the trouble. Why couldn't you have been satisfied with a less expensive husband?"—Detroit Free Press.

If you are of a more grateful disposition than your neighbor, don't take credit to yourself. It may be that you are older.—Atchison Globe.

An Unexpected Result.

"Up in a little mining town in Pennsylvania," said a Keystone state congressman, "there was a political mass meeting at which the principal speakers were a Democrat named Kennedy and a Republican spellbinder named Plummer. It was arranged that Kennedy should speak first." "At one point in my speech," Kennedy said to Plummer, "I am going to say that before the war I was a Whig, but then I became a Democrat. I want you to ask me why I did so. It will give me a fresh start, and then I can talk for an hour."

"At the proper moment Kennedy made his statement, and Plummer, who had gone down in the crowd, interrupted him. 'I want to know,' he said in a loud voice, 'why you became a Democrat?'"

"At that moment a muscular miner hit him a tremendous blow with his fist. 'I'll show you,' he said, 'that you can't break up a Democratic speaker here.'"

"When the Republican orator came to his senses, the meeting had adjourned."

A Woman's Kiss.

The story of Ingeborg Vinding and Poul Vendelbo Lovemorn is well known in Denmark. Poul Vendelbo, a poor student, went one day on the ramparts around Copenhagen and walked with two rich noblemen who, like himself, had mutilated at the university.

They happened to notice a singularly beautiful woman sitting at the window of one of the adjacent houses. One of the noblemen then said half mockingly to Vendelbo, "Now, if you could get a kiss from that lady, Poul, we would defray the expenses of that tour abroad which you are so anxious to make."

Vendelbo took him at his word, went up to the beautiful lady and told her how his whole future depended possibly on her. She then drew him toward the window and in the view of the noblemen gave him the kiss he craved. He then went abroad and, returning at last as Adjutant General Lovemorn, paid the fair lady a visit. She was Ingeborg Vinding, and she had made a clever man's fortune by a kiss.

Origin of Kilts.

It will doubtless surprise many Scotchmen to learn that the kilt as at present worn is only a modern fancy costume and is not of Scottish origin at all.

The honor of its invention is due to two Englishmen—an army tailor who accompanied General Wade's forces to Scotland in 1719 and Thomas Rawlinson, overseer of some iron works in Glemgarry's country. For more than a century previously, indeed, the tartan plaid had been the common garb of the highlanders, but it was all in one piece, wound in folds around the body, leaving the knees bare.

Prior to the adoption of the tartan, which probably took place about the close of the fifteenth century, the long, loose saffron colored skirt, the real "garb of old Gaul," was the highland dress.—London Mail.

William Black's Joke.

On one occasion when William Black, the novelist, and his wife were to sup with Mary Anderson in her room at the Lyceum he got access beforehand to the supper room, famous as the meeting place of the old Beefsteak club, and pasted over the labels of the champagne bottles a paper bearing in large letters the one word "Poison!"

It happened on this occasion that, unknown to Black, Mary Anderson was entertaining a number of guests with whom she was but slightly acquainted, so that the joke turned out to be somewhat embarrassing. It must have given the strangers, who knew Black only by repute, something of a shock to discover how very boyish he was under his cold outward demeanor.

His Little Bill.

"The senator from New Jersey reminds me of one of those ferocious Newark mosquitoes," I heard her remark to a gentleman by her side with eyeglasses and thin hair in one of the senate galleries. "How so?" queried the man, putting his ear closer to her and looking as if he expected something real brilliant. "Because he seems to be forever pushing his little bill."—Youkers State-man.

Revenge.

"His Father—If you marry old Stubbs' daughter, you shan't have a shilling of my money!"

"The Son—But, father, if I don't marry her I can't get a shilling of old Stubbs' money."

"His Father (with a grudge to satisfy)—My own boy! Marry her and render that old skunktail penniless!"—London Standard.

Two Backs.

"That duck was fine," said the enthusiastic patron. "I can't imagine anything more acceptable than a uice little canvasback."

"Unless," said the proprietor of the restaurant, "it's a nice big greenback."—Philadelphia Record.

Sure to Be Prejudiced.

Friend: Don't look so blue. You have a good cause.

Jimson: No use, I'll lose. I know I'll lose. Every man on that jury either rented or bought a house of me when I was in the real estate business.—New York Weekly.

Hereditry.

"Do you believe in hereditry?" "Certainly. I know a barber who has three little shavers."—New York Times.

The biggest ivory market in the world is at the London docks, where the quarterly sales of ivory average \$500,000.

THE RAINBOW.

Lasting Superstitions That Haunt About the Arch of Promise.

"Rainbow gold" used to be the warp and woof of many a childish dream. The lot of treasure buried "where the end of the bow touches the ground" has been searched for by trusting children again and again. The present generation of childhood is so blasé, however, that such gentle fantasies are apt to be received with scorn.

There are many lasting superstitions connected with the arch of promise, however. In many countries the rainbow is spoken of as being a great bent pump or siphon tube, drawing water from the sea by mechanical means.

In parts of Russia, in the Don country and also in Moscow and vicinity, the rainbow is known by a word which is equivalent to "the bent water pipe." In nearly all Slavonic dialects it is known by terms signifying "the cloud siphon," and in Hungary it is "the pump," "Noah's pump" or "God's pump."

In the province of Charkov, Russia, the rainbow is said to drain the wells, and to prevent this many are provided with heavy, tight fitting stone platforms. In the province of Saratov the bow is said to be under the control of three angels, one of whom pumps the water, the second "feeds" the clouds, and the third sends the rain.

The Malayan natives call it by the same name that they do the banded water cobra, only that they add "boba," meaning double headed, the equivalent in English being "the double headed water snake."

The Turkish children are told that if they can touch the rainbow they will at once have silver heads, eyes of ruby and teeth of gold. In Greece they say that the person so unfortunate as to stumble over the end of the rainbow will have his or her sex changed instantly.

The One Man Right.

Copernicus was at one time alone in his belief that the earth and planets revolved round the sun. Galilei was right when he asserted that the moon revolves round the earth, and so was Columbus when he asserted the possibility of sailing round the world. But in all these cases it is possible that others, unknown to fame, may have shared their beliefs.

There are two instances in which one man was absolutely right and, so far as we know, all the rest of mankind wrong. One was that of Newton, the discoverer of the principle of universal gravitation, and the other was that of John Harvey, who was absolutely alone in his conviction that the blood circulates through the veins and arteries of living animals. In this instance so universal was the disbelief that his fellow doctors nicknamed him "the quack," or "circulator," and the word survives to this day as the name of one who makes a profession of medical knowledge which he does not possess.

Justice Greater Than Charity.

The one divine word, the one ordered sacrifice, is to do justice, and it is the last we are ever inclined to do. Anything rather than that. As much charity as you choose, but no justice. "Nay," you will say, "charity is greater than justice." Yes, it is greater; it is the summit of justice; it is the temple of which justice is the foundation. But you can't have the top without the bottom; you cannot build upon charity. You must build upon justice for this main reason, that you have not at first charity to build with. It is the last reward of good work. Do justice to your brother (you can do that whether you love him or not) and you will come to love him. It is all very fine to think you can build upon charity to begin with, but you will find all you have to begin with begins at home and is essentially love of yourself.—Ruskin.

The Word "Awful."

In Mrs. Oliphant's "Life of Principal Tulloch" of St. Andrews we find Dr. Tulloch speaking of some one as an "awful Tory." Mrs. Oliphant says in a footnote: "Tall the principal should be accused of slang. I may say that the adjective is strictly Scotch and had been employed for generations by a people fond of strong speaking before it crossed the border and gave to the youth of England a freshly energetic if inelegant word."

Freckles.

Some people are born freckled, and others have freckles thrust upon them. The former class might as well accept their freckles as a dispensation of Providence, for nothing can be done for them. The latter can always get rid of their affliction by using a couple of drams of sal ammoniac with an ounce of German cologne, the solution mixed with a pint of distilled water. Applied two or three times a day it will cure the worst case of acquired freckles on record.

Horrible Thought.

Towne: I suppose you've heard about Keadley, that awful cynic, losing his mind?

Browne: No? My, that's terrible! Towne: Oh, I don't know. I haven't any sympathy.

Browne: What! Suppose some decent fellow should hit it!—Catholic Standard and Times.

Her Way of Putting It.

"It is extravagance to buy such dress lining, Mrs. Bargains."

"It was real cheap, hubby, dear. Only a dollar something a yard."

"How much is 'something'?" What was the price?"

"It was \$1.08."—Boston Traveler.

Quit quarreling with your neighbors, and the judges and lawyers will soon cease to run everything, as at present.—Atchison Globe.

HIS WIFE'S TRIUMPH.

A Memento That Was Inspiring to John Richard Green.

It has been the fate of many men of letters to have ill health bearing them down as they struggled on toward literary achievements. Thus least in recent times were Stevenson, Richard Jeffries and J. R. Green. Each of these, it happened, had a high hearted wife to keep him up, even to help him with the actual labor of writing. "The Life and Letters of J. R. Green" show forth a great and sweet man. They show, too, a wife whose sympathy and fortitude helped to make his accomplishment possible.

In copying the vast amount of manuscript of her husband's books Mrs. Green contracted writer's cramp and was forced to stop using her right hand. This looked like a final obstacle in the way of the invalid, who did much of his thinking in bed and could not write himself. But Mrs. Green set to work at once learning to write with her left hand.

One of her first practice pages, which she was about to destroy with the rest, her husband took quietly and put in his pocket. Years afterward, when ill health seemed unbearable and in discouragement he felt that he could not work, he used to take out that piece of paper, a living record of his wife's triumph over difficulty. When he saw the painful, patient strokes by which Mrs. Green had learned to write with her left hand, he could work on with something near to inspiration.

Sausages Made While You Wait.

The man who ruined a sausage maker's trade by walking into his shop with a sackful of dead cats and dumping the contents down on the counter now finds a rival—albeit an unintentional one—in the person of a London waiter. The latter worthy, being asked by a customer for sausages, replied that there was none left; but, being of an obliging disposition, he went on to say that if the gentleman did not mind waiting for a few minutes some should be obtained for him—meaning, of course, that they should be sent out for.

The customer having signified his willingness to wait, the waiter proceeded to the culinary department to give the necessary instructions, but on arriving there he had the misfortune to step on the tail of a dog which belonged to one of the kitchen attendants. The injured animal immediately let out a series of agonized yelps, whereupon the customer, being evidently a man of imaginative mind, turned pale and left the restaurant hurriedly.—Pearson's.

Trousers in College.

As late as 1812 students in Trinity and St. John's colleges, Cambridge, were prohibited from wearing pantaloons, or trousers, in chapel. Oxford men had already fought for and won the right to wear trousers. These were first allowed in Oxford in 1810, when Rigaud was proctor, and his relaxation of discipline gave great offense to the dons. On Nov. 20, 1815, William Phelps, scholar of Corpus and afterward archdeacon of Carlisle, writes, "I have been invited once to the bachelors' common room, where I found all wore black pantaloons and stockings and white waistcoats." Evidently the discovery caused him some surprise or he would not have thought it worthy of record.

Dean Burgon relates in his "Lives of Twelve Great Men" that as late as 1847 the Rev. Edward Miles Rudd as senior fellow of Oriel used to appear at the college "gaudy" in black shorts.

So Thoughtful of Her.

Young Husband (picking up bundle from table)—What have you here, love? Something for me?

Young Wife—Yes, dear. I went downtown this morning expressly to buy them for you. I hope you'll like them.

Young Husband—Like them? Of course I'll like them if you bought them. But what are they?

Young Wife—They're nightcaps, dear. I heard you tell Sparkies this morning that you'd go down to the club this evening with him and wet a nightcap, and I made up my mind right away that I'd save you that trouble by seeing that you had some in the house. Just open the parcel and try them on, won't you, love?—Exchange.

Most Important.

"I thought you said this was a life or death case?" growled the sleepy druggist, who had been awakened at 3 a. m. by a man who wanted a two cent stamp.

"So it is," declared the man; "so it is. I've got to mail this letter to my wife at once that she may get it in time to postpone her return home long enough for me to have a new mirror put in the parlor and the hall repapered. Some of the boys spent the evening with me tonight."—Judge.

A Turkish Custom.

Upon the graves of the dead in the Turkish cemeteries little vessels of water are placed for the benefit of the birds, and some of the marble tombs have basins chiseled out for the same purpose, the superstition being that birds carry messages about the living to the dead and, like everything else in Turkey, are suspected of being spiteful unless something is done to curry their favor.

He Sleeps.

"Has your husband a good ear for music?" asked Mrs. Oldgirl of Mrs. Newed.

"I am afraid not," replied Mrs. Newed. "He seems to think everything he hears played in church is a lullaby."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Had Shown Good Sense.

Hewitt—That rich old fool wouldn't let me marry his daughter.

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PROTECTION PAYS.
Compiled and Written For the Herald By Walter J. Ballard.

"Which cannot be measured so much by what it earns as by what it saves."
This is a bright, shining gem from the tariff reform portion of ex-Senator David B. Hill's speech at the harmony dinner and opening of the Tilden club in New York June 19, 1902. Mr. Hill is right. It is the surplus left after the necessities of life are provided which measures our real wealth and prosperity. Now let us see what some of these surplus really is. Our savings banks deposits will give us some idea, and we present below the number of depositors and total savings for the past ten years:

1892	4,829,599	\$1,755,150,557
1893	4,777,687	1,747,961,280
1894	4,875,519	1,819,587,023
1895	5,065,484	1,907,156,277
1896	5,101,132	1,929,376,035
1897	5,335,746	2,065,631,298
1898	5,687,818	2,220,566,954
1899	6,107,032	2,449,547,836
1900	6,378,048	2,601,189,291
1901	6,784,392	2,845,691,300

Including the savings in state banks the total today is over \$3,000,000,000. It will be seen that in 1894 many millions had to be withdrawn from the banks, and from 1893 to 1897 the increase was only \$154,225,078, or an average increase of \$38,556,245 a year, while from 1897 to 1902 the increase was \$906,215,265, or an average of \$181,263,053 a year.

But savings banks deposits represent only a part of the people's surplus earnings. There are the building and loan associations, the mortgages canceled, the installments paid on the house and furniture, the insurance premium, the money paid for education, for church work, for amusements and luxuries, and ornaments for the person and home—American Economists.

Next autumn you will see the republican party unite as one man, and the battle cry will be "Protection, Progress and Prosperity."

When speaking of the republican protective policy, can we not say with Ruskin, "The value of a thing is its life-giving power?"

The following list of increases in railroad earnings since July 1, 1901, over last year's large figures is about all the endorsement republican policies need:

Chicago and Eastern	\$12,220
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh	434,296
Iowa Central	208,375
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	1,044,776
Louisville and Nashville	2,422,650
Norfolk and Western	1,245,210
Chicago and Great Western	473,738
Colorado and Southern	722,614
C. C. and St. Louis	519,489
St. Louis and San Francisco	2,177,929
Monon	407,314

The Financial Chronicle computes the gross earnings for April of 120 railroads at \$100,562,300, an increase of \$9,168, 136 as compared with the same month of last year, and net \$31,260,129, an increase of \$3,694,110. For the four months ended April 30, the gross earnings of 117 railroads were \$386,032,507, an increase of \$4,102,532 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and net \$120,314,547, an increase of \$5,172,500.

We can say of W. J. Bryan, judging by recent democratic conventions, as we might say of Napoleon, "One hour of dazzling glory in France of the shadow of St. Helena."

Business failures in the four democratic years, 1893-1896, averaged \$230,000,000 yearly, and in the four republican years, 1897-1900, \$128,000,000 yearly a saving of \$102,000,000 yearly or \$408,000,000 for the four years. In other words, the cost of the Spanish war was more than twice covered by this lessened cost to the community. Does republicanism pay?

We are living in a great and glorious day, in a great and glorious country, with a great and glorious mission. It is not yet definitely decided just how far the democratic party will be expected to go in opposition to the tariff system, but if the mistake shall again be made, as in 1892, of declaring for a tariff revenue only, with the protection which should accompany the levying of imposts, the independent voter will not be caught. The trusts can be fought without imperil.

PATRIOTISM

The stomach is a larger factor in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than most people are aware. Patriotism can withstand hunger but not dyspepsia. The confirmed dyspeptic "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." The man who goes to the front for his country with a weak stomach will be a weak soldier, and a fault finder.

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revenue—San Antonio (Texas) "Express" democratic.
It is no doubt a source of mortifying home industry or the sources of cation to the democratic editors that they can't attribute these volcanic eruptions to the Dingley tariff or to Mark Hanna—Moravian Falls (N. C.) "Yellow Jacket."
The commercial supremacy of the United States continues. At present the excess of our export trade over our imports is over one million dollars a day. And this in spite of the fact that the unprecedented home demand in the iron trade has not only prevented exports to a great extent, but has actually necessitated a gigantic import—Troy Haute "Tribune."
"Jeanie, Jeanie, dinna ye hear the slogan?" It's the slogan of the republican army, singing "Rally round the tariff, boys, rally once again," as they march behind the banner of "Protection, Progress and Prosperity" to victory again.
Schenectady, N. Y., July 7.

CANNING SALMON.

The Various Processes From the Time the Fish Are Caught.
The salmon caught in the seines and gill nets are brought to the cannery wharf, counted and thrown into heaps. Chinamen are mostly employed for subsequent operations. They take each fish, cut off the head, tail and fins, remove the entrails and throw the rest of the animal into a big tub. Next the fish is washed and placed in a trough, where several knives, acting after the manner of a feed cutter, slice it into sections exactly as long as the height of a can. These sections are set on end and split into three pieces, one piece large enough to fill the can, while the others are smaller. The fragments are then placed on tables, and the Chinamen fit them into the cans. Next the covers are put on the cans and soldered.

After being soldered the cans are put into hot water and watched in order to see if any bubbles rise, indicating leaks. Those which endure this test successfully are placed in an iron tank and boiled in salt water. Salt water is used in preference to fresh because it can be raised to a higher temperature. After boiling for an hour and a quarter each can is "vented." This means that a hole is punched in its top to permit the expanded air to escape. Then the hole is soldered up, and the cooking is finished by further boiling in salt water for an hour and a half. If they were not "vented," this second cooking would burst the cans. Finally each can is tested by tapping it on the head with a big nail. If leaky, it will usually give back a "tinny" sound.

HORSEHAIR SNAKES.

Peculiar Habits of These Threadlike Little Serpents.
The "horsehair snakes" are small, flesh colored mites which live principally in stagnant water. After going through various transformations they come to the surface of the water in the shape of very slender, purplish looking threads. When they reach this last stage, they leave the water and work their way up the stalks and leaves of aquatic plants. When opportunity affords, they attach themselves to the feet, legs, wings and other parts of larger insects, often, as one authority states, creeping under the wing case of beetles. In the case of the cricket, katydid, grasshopper and other insects of that ilk, whose legs are hollow, the tiny horsehair takes the advantage and creeps up the hollows into the very vitals.

This accounts for the fat and clumsy condition of some individuals of the above named species, single specimens of the cricket having been caught with over two dozen of these threadlike "snakes" attached to and inside of their bodies. After heavy rains, which frequently drown crickets and katydids which are weighted down by these parasites, the "horsehair snake" emerges from the carcass of the insect a full fledged miniature serpent. In this mature state he is the delight of the curiosity seeker and a mine of study to those who delight to delve in nature's bypaths. Those which have been fortunate enough not to have been carried very far from water by the insects which they encumbered during life make their way back to the ponds to lay their eggs. They then wrap themselves around the eggs, which soon hatch into the little flesh colored mites mentioned in the opening. About this time the parent "snake" dies to make room for his progeny.

A Palace by Piecemeal.

"I have bought a hut which I am transforming into a palace," said a woman. "You see, I had acquired a mania for buying the insides of fine old homes about to be torn down, and I had filled my city apartment with all that it would stand, besides putting a good deal in storage. Yet I kept on buying. One day I came across a well built but plainly furnished house on Staten Island which I could buy for a small price. At once I had visions of that house as it would look transformed by my fine old carved woods, marbles, tiles and mirrors. Mentally I did it up to such a degree of attractiveness that I just had to purchase it. The results are justifying my expectations. Every one who enters gives an exclamation of surprise and admiration, and I'm not through yet. The interior finish of my house cost originally tens of thousands of dollars and came from all parts of the globe. I got it for almost nothing."—New York Press.

A Hint on Spanking.

Father (to the seven-year-old son beside him in the dog cart, cutting the whip sharply through the air)—See, Tommy, how I make the horse go faster without striking him at all.
Tommy (in an eager tone of happy discovery)—Papa, why don't you spank us children that way?—New York World.

Did Not See It Before.

Miss Eastside—That is a lovely gown, but haven't I seen it before?
Miss Westside—No; I think not. I have only worn it at a very few smart affairs this season.—Town and Country.

A Domestic Convenience.

Garrison—Have you hot water in your house?
Do Long—Yes; my wife's mother lives with us.

Wanted to Watch Them.
The czar of all the Russias has never felt safe or at home among his subjects. To show the feeling of insecurity which was entertained by the Emperor Nicholas I. Bismarck used to tell the following story, which is one of Poschinger's collected "Conversations With Prince Bismarck."
The court physician had prescribed massage for some ailment of the czar, who, however, was unable to find a single person in his household to whom he cared to intrust the task. At his wife's end, he at last applied to Frederick William IV. for a few non-committed officers of the Prussian guard. These were sent, and after the completion of the rubbing cure returned to Berlin heavily laden with presents.
"So long as I can look my Russians in the face," said Nicholas, "all is well; but I will not risk letting them work away at my back."

A Domestic Jar.
"My brain is on fire!" tragically exclaimed Mrs. Bob as she threw herself down upon the sofa.
"Why don't you blow it out?" absently replied Bob, deeply absorbed in the newspapers. And then he dodged a flying hairbrush.

An Honest Horse Trade.
"I'll have you arrested for making false representations. I bought that horse of you only because you told me he had a record."
"Very true, but the record is a bad one. You didn't ask me what kind of a record he had."

DOING THEIR DUTY.

Scores of Portsmouth Readers Are Learning the Duty of the Kidneys.

To filter the blood is the kidneys' duty. When they fail to do this the kidneys are sick. Backache and many kidney ills follow. Urinary trouble, Diabetes. Doan's Kidney Pills cure them all. Portsmouth people endorse our claim.
Mrs. C. H. Gould, 12 Cass street, says:—"Reading one evening in a newspaper I came across an advertisement about Doan's Kidney Pills and it occurred to me that they would be good for my son. He had weak kidneys for years, having been injured by a toss from a cow. For a long time after the mischance it was thought that he would not recover, and when he was able to get around his kidneys were in a very serious condition. Finally it developed into a very bad back, accompanied with urinary weakness, dizziness and pains in the head. I got Doan's Kidney Pills for him at Philbrick's pharmacy in the Franklin block. They proved to be the very thing he required. The aching and the lameness in his back stopped, the urinary weakness was corrected, and in all other ways he was improved."
For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-McBurm Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire.
In the matter of John Q. Pike, Bankrupt.
To the Honorable Edgar Aldrich, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire:
John Q. Pike of Epping, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, in said District, respectfully represents that on the 10th day of April, 1902, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property, and rights of property and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.
Wherefore he prays that he may be discharged by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankruptcy acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.
Dated this 5th day of July, A. D. 1902.
JOHN Q. PIKE, Bankrupt.

Order of Notice Thereon.

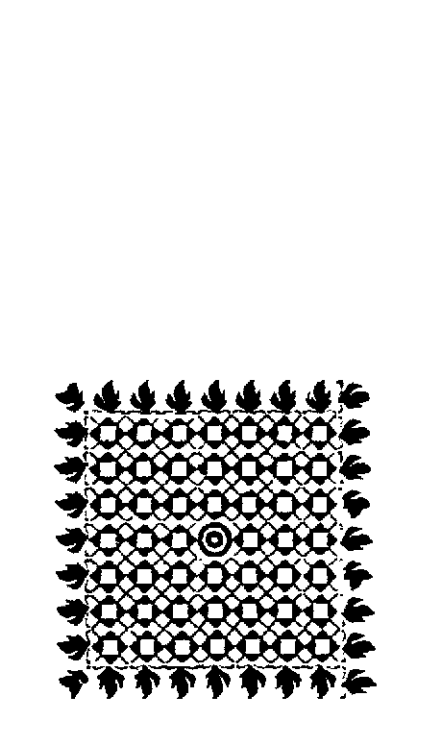
District of New Hampshire, ss.
On this 7th day of July, A. D. 1902, on reading the foregoing petition, it is Ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1902, before said court at Concord in said District, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Portsmouth Herald, a newspaper printed in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
And it is further ordered by the court, that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors notices of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.
Witness the Honorable EDGAR ALDRICH, judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Concord, in said District, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1902.
FURBER P. HODGMAN, Clerk.
(Seal of the court.)
A true copy of petition and order thereon.
Attest: EDGAR ALDRICH, Clerk.

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement
100 Barrels of the above Cement Just landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

"has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the Principal Government and Other Public Works, and has received the commendation of Engineers, Architects and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best."
FOR SALE BY
JOHN H. BROUGHTON



THE HERALD
Has The Finest
JOB PRINTING PLANT
In The City.

Finest Work

Reasonable Prices.

EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.

Principle New Writing Visible Speed Increased Touch Elastic Strength Maintained Automatic Conventions Actual Advantages

UNDERWOOD

At the Herald Office. ESTABLISHED IN 1872.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR

AND TURFING DONE.
WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will give careful attention to the turbing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of weeds, in addition to work at the cemeteries he will be turbing and grading in the city at short notice.
Cemetery lots for sale, as soon and Turf. Orders left at his residence, corner of Rice and South streets, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Hammon, successor to S. S. Plafce, 4 Market street, will receive prompt attention.
M. J. GRIFFIN.

BLACKSMITH.

Horse Shoeing, Ship Work, Carriage and Tool Work of All Kinds Promptly Attended To.
We Make a Specialty in Sharpening Stone Tools. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON

BLACKSMITH,
NO. 118 MARKET ST.

W.E. Paul RANGES

PARLOR STOVES

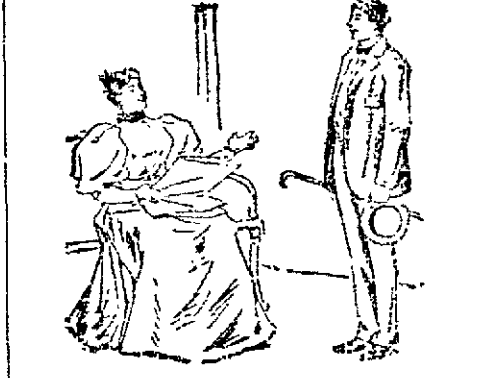
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enameled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift.

39 to 45 Market Street



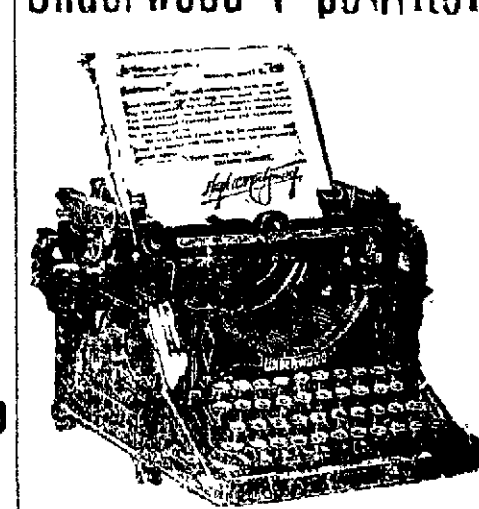
LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best Clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,

LADIES AND GENTS TAILOR
20 High Street.

THE Underwood Typewriter



EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.

Principle New Writing Visible Speed Increased Touch Elastic Strength Maintained Automatic Conventions Actual Advantages

UNDERWOOD

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M. J. GRIFFIN.

BLACKSMITH.

Horse Shoeing, Ship Work, Carriage and Tool Work of All Kinds Promptly Attended To.
We Make a Specialty in Sharpening Stone Tools. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON

BLACKSMITH,
NO. 118 MARKET ST.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.
Pres., John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres., James Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the
local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, fourth Sun-
day of each month.

—•—

FEDERAL UNION.
Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and
fourth Fridays of each month.

—•—

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.
Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hott;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergt. at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Peirce hall, second Sat-
urday of each month.

—♦—

PAINTERS.
Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Donald A. Randall.
Meets first and third Fridays of each
month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.
Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each
month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309.
Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and
third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.
Pres., E. P. Gidney;
Sec., M. J. Miller.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday
of the month.

Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of
the month in Longshoremen's hall,
Market street.

Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in
each month in Longshoremen's hall,
Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first
Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at
A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.
Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons;
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and
fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.
Pres., Jere. Couhig;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of
each month in Longshoremen's hall.

Market street.



BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays
of each month at Peirce hall, High

BREWERY WORKERS.
Pres. Albert Adams:

Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of
each month in Red Men's hall.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS
UNION NO. 14.**

Pres., James H. Cozart.

Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amazeen.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second
Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

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DENTAL ROOMS, 12 MARKET SQUARE
Portsmouth, N. H.

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W. O JONKINS, M. D.
Residence, 98 State St.
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Portsmouth, N. H

OFFICE HOURS: A. M. 9. P. M.
12 to 10 Evening

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Summer Arrangement.
(In Effect, June 16, 1902.)

Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—7:30, 7:55, 8:15, 10:55, 11:05 a. m., 1:25, 2:21, 3:05, 5:00, 6:25, 7:22 p. m. Sunday, 3:47, 5:00, a. m., 2:21, 3:00 p. m.	For Portland—7:35, 9:55, 10:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 5:50, 11:20 p. m. Sunday, 3:30, 10:45 a. m. 5:50, 11:20 p. m.	For Wells Beach—7:35, 9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 3:30, 10:45 a. m.	For Old Orchard and Portland—7:35, 9:55, 10:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 3:30, 10:45 a. m.	For North Conway—9:55, 11:10 a. m., 3:00 p. m.	For Somersworth—4:50, 7:35, 9:45, 9:55, 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 5:22, 5:30 p. m. Sunday, 3:30, 10:45 a. m.	For Rochester—7:35, 9:45, 9:55, 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 5:22, 5:30 p. m. Sunday, 3:30, 10:45 a. m.	For Dover—4:50, 7:35, 9:45 a. m., 12:20, 2:40, 5:22, 5:30 p. m. Sunday, 3:30, 10:45 a. m.	For North Hampton and Hampton—7:30, 7:35, 8:15, 11:05 a. m., 1:25, 2:21, 3:00, 6:35 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00 p. m.	For Greenland—7:35, 8:15, 11:05 a. m., 6:00, 6:35 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
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PORTSMOUTH Electric Railway.

Time Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 26, 1901.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach, Little Boars Head and Hampton Beach, connecting for Salisbury Beach, Haverhill and Newburyport at 7:35 a. m., 8:05, 8:35, and half hourly until 9:05 p. m. Saturdays only 10:05 p. m. and 11:05 additional. For Cable Road only 5:30 a. m., and 6:55 a. m. For Little Boars Head only 10:05 p. m. The 10:05 a. m., 11:05, 11:55, 12:45 p. m., 2:35, 4:05, 6:25, 9:05 cars make close connections for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with R. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:00 a. m., 9:05, 9:35 and half hourly until 10:05 p. m. Saturday only 11:05 p. m. and Sunday only at 12:05 a. m. additional. Leave Cable Road at 6:10 a. m., and 7:30 a. m. Leave Little Boars Head at 10:55 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6:25 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half hourly until 10:05 p. m., 10:25, 11:05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 6:25 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half hourly until 10:05 p. m., 10:25, 11:05.

*Omitted Sundays.
**Omitted holidays.
†Omitted Saturdays.

Trains for Portsmouth.
Leave Boston—6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 10:40, 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:15, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 9:45 p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00 a. m., 6:40, 7:00, 9:45 p. m.

Leave Portland—1:50, 9:00 a. m., 12:45, 1:40, 6:00 p. m. Sunday, 1:50 a. m., 12:45, 5:40 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25 a. m., 10:40, 3:15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47 a. m., 12:49, 4:50, 5:30 p. m. Sunday, 7:00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:55, 7:32, 10:00, a. m., 1:02, 4:50, 5:44, 7:23 p. m. Sundays, 12:30, 4:12, 6:58 p. m.

Leave Dover—6:55, 8:10, 10:24 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 6:30, 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 7:30, a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 9:20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—7:56, 9:23, 11:54 a. m., 2:13, 4:26, 4:59, 6:16 p. m. Sunday, 6:25, 10:06 a. m., 8:09 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—8:02, 9:28, a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:19, 4:31, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12 a. m., 8:15 p. m.

Leave Greenland—8:03, 9:35 a. m., 12:06, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27 p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18 a. m., 8:20 p. m.

RETURNING
Leave Appledore and Oceanic, Isles of Shoals, for Portsmouth, at 8:00 and 9:15 a. m. and 3:35 p. m. Sundays at 8:45 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Arrangements for parties can be made on the wharf with A. J. STANLEY, General Manager.

Fare for Round Trip 60 Cents, Good on Day of Issue Only. Single Fare 50 Cents.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

April 1 Until September 30.

Leaves Navy Yard—7:55, 8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, 7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m.; 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m.; 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 10:00 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m.; 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m.; 12:00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

P. F. HARRINGTON, Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard.

Approved: B. J. CROMWELL, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant.

Montreal and the west.

*Express to Boston.

a Mondays only July 7 to Sept. 1 inc.

c Sundays only July and August.

o Saturdays only July and August.

u North Hampton only.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

YORK HARBOR & BEACH R. R.

Leave Portsmouth—7:30, 8:20, 11:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:07, 4:55, 6:45 p. m.

Leave York Beach—6:45, 7:30, 9:50 a. m., 12:05, 1:25, 4:10, 5:50 p. m.

Trains leave for York Harbor 8 minutes later.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

Take the Joy Line

TO NEW YORK.

SEMI-WEEKLY. DELIGHTFUL Short Sea Trip

From Boston, the way by water.

Through the Sound by Daylight.

Including North in State Room.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

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PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4. K. G. A.

Meets at Hall, Pelrice Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Robert M. Herrick, P. C.; Allison L. Phinney, N. C.; Charles Charlsen, V. C.; Fred Heiser, H. P.; Wilbur Gerry, V. H.; Albert H. Jenkins, S. H.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hansen, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8. O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month.

Officers—William P. Gardner, C.; Charles B. Allen, V. C. Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank S. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Charles W. Hanscom, Ind.; Malcolm D. Stuart, Ex.; William C. Berry, I. P.; William Emery, O. P.; Harry Hersum, Trustee.

Subduing a Bully.

An experience on a Siberian train related by a writer in a Vladivostok paper reminds one of the early stage-coach days beyond the Mississippi and seems even more violent because the participants in the adventure were not rough playmen and mountaineers, but a lady and a nobleman.

When the train pulled up at Tsitikar, in Manchuria, a Manchoo noble who had lured all his fellow passengers alighted at the station restaurant after warning them that he would decapitate any of them who took his seat.

During his absence a smartly dressed young Russian lady entered the car and, despite the alarmed expostulations of its occupants, calmly appropriated the seat.

When the noble returned, he flew into a passion and advanced threateningly with his curved sabre drawn. But the young woman coolly covered him with a shining revolver.

"Do you take us for a pack of cowardly mandarins?" she exclaimed, and then, pointing to her feet, she remarked, "Here is your place, my lady."

The Manchoo noble surrendered and sat at her feet for the rest of the journey.

Books and English Spelling.

Most people think when they see a book that has the English spelling—the "u" in "honor" and "odor," the "ise" for "ize," etc.—that the types were set up and the plates made in England, but as a matter of fact most important books that are written by English authors are set up in this country. When an important writer is to bring out a new volume, an arrangement is made for its simultaneous publication on both sides of the water. The manuscript is then sent to the American publisher, who gives it to his compositors marked "English spelling," and it is set up in that manner quite as accurately here as any London compositor would do it. After the plates have been made they are sent to England. This roundabout method of simultaneous publication is due to the intricacies of the copyright law.—Philadelphia Record.

Making It Simple.

The scholarly looking man with the big eyeglasses had been invited to address the Sunday school and was making a few remarks concerning the lesson.

"I see the word 'line' occurs here," he said. "Will some one give me a definition of 'line'?"

"It is very easy," he proceeded encouragingly, "though you may find it a little perplexing to convey the idea in simple terms. Try again. Well, the ordinary signification of the word is longitudinal extension, but here it denotes a predetermined boundary. I am sure, my young friends, you can remember that."—Chicago Tribune.

The Trouble With Poets.

"Trouble" about these here poets," said the Georgia farmer, "they come of 'em make good field hands."

"Ever tried 'em?"

"Of course. They're dead set ag'in plowin' for fear they'll hurt a wild flower, an' they won't beat an' sweat at a mule for fear he's got a soul."

"That's strange."

"No, it ain't. 'Twixt you an' me nu' the gatepost it's downright inherited laziness."—Atlanta Constitution.

New Bark In Trees.

It is not a new fact, but yet a remarkable one, that if a fruit tree—apple, pear or cherry—be stripped entirely of its bark in the second week in June a new surface of bark will immediately take the place of the older one. It is believed that the chief growth of deciduous trees in our part of the world takes place at midsummer.

The Complacent Wife.

Mrs. Muggins—Your husband seems like a man of rare good taste and excellent judgment.

Mrs. Buggins—Of course. Otherwise he wouldn't have wanted to marry me.—Philadelphia Record.

Ambitious Youth.

Papa—And when you grow up would you like to be a captain of industry?

Johnny—Naw! I'd rudder be captain of de baseball team.—New York Herald.

The white poplar can be used as a natural lightning rod

AN EASY VICTORY.

How an Obstinate English Lord Was Outwitted in Naples.

Lord Silas Hamilton used to go about in the city of Naples, a ferocious and determined Englishman, attracted by the political and social life of the Italian capital, and Uncle Silas never hesitated to say afterward that artists were "beyond him."

"They make no trouble about their eating," he said to a friend when at last the boarders had taken their way to fresh fields. "You couldn't call 'em prompt, but then they never minded whether things were hot or cool, leastways they never found any fault."

"But they've got curious notions and mighty little faculty and common sense. One of 'em was to work on a sunset piece all the time he was here. I went out one evening and asked him how he was getting on, and he says:

"Oh, Uncle Silas, the light changes so fast, and the effect is so hard to get, and there's only one night make."

"He was a nice little fellow, and I felt sorry for him, so I says, 'Well, why in tunkin' haven't the rest of 'em took hold with ye and helped ye out? There's room enough on that canvas for all four of ye to be working together! I bet ye never thought of asking 'em, now did ye?' I says.

"And do ye believe me, I'm as sure as I'm standing here in my overshoes from the blank look that spread over his face that the idea had never come into his poor, foolish head till I put it there!"

"They've got their place, artists have, but there'd ought to be a garden 'pointed over every one of 'em that I ever saw! Yes, sir!"—Youth's Companion.

Of Age.

Some few days ago a policeman was sent to serve a summons on a notorious poacher. This person, who lived alone and had evaded service successfully for some time, was the owner of a male goat. My friend, whom I will call Mac, went to the defendant's house, but the wily poacher, observing his approach, had fled, leaving the door unfastened. Mac saw the goat tied up in a corner, entered and solemnly read the summons to him, after which he stuck the copy on his horns. He then went home and indorsed the paper thus:

"Served by leaving a copy of this summons in defendant's residence at —, with an inmate," etc.

When proving service, Mac was asked by the magistrate:

"Was the inmate of age?"

"Your worship," said my friend, laying his hand on the middle button of his tunic, "he had a beard down to that."—London Tit-Bits.

The Theologian's Point.

A dispute recently arose at a beer table in Germany between a group of university men as to which science was the oldest.

A representative of the law declared that it was jurisprudence, for this science must have been known in paradise, seeing that Adam and Eve were evicted therefrom.

"Why," said a graduate of medicine, "medicine is certainly of older date. Just think of the operation that Adam had to submit to in order that a rib should be obtained for Eve!"

"No, no, gentlemen," retorted an electrician, "for before anything was created God said, 'Let there be light!'"

Then came the theologian, who said, "I do not want to appear presumptuous, but I think that precedence belongs to theology, for before it was light it was—dark!"

What Borax Is.

One of the most desirable articles in the laundry or the washroom and valuable in many purposes connected with the household economy as well as in scientific use is the simple salt known to every one under the name of borax, but probably not much known as to its constituent elements or its nature by most of those who use it more or less frequently. Borate of sodium, to use its chemical name, first comes as a natural product from Tibet by way of India under the name of tincal, the salt being covered with a green crust of a soapy nature which requires removal before the borax is available for use.

A Scientific Discussion.

Professor Searcher—What are supposed to be petrified horse tracks have been found in Missouri.

Old Lady—Oh, they can't be.

Professor Searcher—Just my opinion exactly, madam. The horse and the alluvial deposit in which those imprints were discovered represented widely different eras of zoological and geological history.

Old Lady—Yes, and a petrified horse couldn't walk, you know.—New York Weekly.

Notoriety Seekers.

Mrs. Greene—Miss Black and that Brown girl made themselves ridiculously prominent at the musical last night. It was positively scandalous!

Mrs. White—For mercy's sake! What did they do?

Mrs. Greene—Do? They just sat there all the evening listening to the music and never passed a word between them.—Boston Transcript.

A Wise Woman.

Mr. Snuggle (snappishly)—Don't be correcting that boy always, Sarah. Let nature take its course, won't you?

Mrs. Snuggle (laying aside the shingle)—I'll do nothing of the sort, Mr. Snuggle. I don't intend that any woman shall have such a husband as I've got if I can prevent it.

Money doesn't bring contentment of mind, but it keeps contentment from getting lonesome. Baltimore News.

ADVISING AN ARTIST.

The Novel Suggestion That Was Contributed by Uncle Silas.

Uncle Silas Hamilton and his wife took summer boarders, for a year they had a number of artists attracted by the political and social life of the Italian capital, and Uncle Silas never hesitated to say afterward that artists were "beyond him."

"They make no trouble about their eating," he said to a friend when at last the boarders had taken their way to fresh fields. "You couldn't call 'em prompt, but then they never minded whether things were hot or cool, leastways they never found any fault."

"But they've got curious notions and mighty little faculty and common sense. One of 'em was to work on a sunset piece all the time he was here. I went out one evening and asked him how he was getting on, and he says:

"Oh, Uncle Silas, the light changes so fast, and the effect is so hard to get, and there's only one night make."

"He was a nice little fellow, and I felt sorry for him, so I says, 'Well, why in tunkin' haven't the rest of 'em took hold with ye and helped ye out? There's room enough on that canvas for all four of ye to be working together! I bet ye never thought of asking 'em, now did ye?' I says.

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Art of Paper Making.

In the matter of making and using paper we are not in line with the Chinese and other Asiatics, who not only make the finest paper in the world, but apply it to all sorts of uses, making window panes, fans, umbrellas, sandals and even cloaks and other garments of it.

The art of making paper from mulberry bast is said to have been invented in China in the second century B. C. Afterward bamboo shoots, straw, grass and other materials were also used. The manufacture spread to the adjacent countries.

The Arabs learned it in Samarkand, and their learned men carefully kept secret the process by which they made paper for their own use. The crusades made Europe acquainted with the art, and the first paper mill in Germany dates from the twelfth century.

To this day the process of paper making in the east is simple and apparently crude, the fibers being torn apart with the fingers and the pulp pressed in a primitive contrivance.

A Hatching Egg.

"An egg in the process of hatching," says an expert, "is remarkably sensitive to vibration. Half the failures that amateurs encounter in hatching out chicks by the incubator method are due to lack of precaution in providing against the effect of vibration on the eggs. The rumble of a train or the passage of a wagon along the street will spoil a whole incubator full of eggs if the faintest vibratory wave reaches the apparatus. Even such a little thing as the banging of a door in some other part of the house will destroy the chances of hatching out a brood where care has not been taken to place the incubator beyond the reach of such disturbances. A thunder storm always gives breeders a scare, as thousands of eggs may be spoiled by a sudden heavy thunderclap. To sneeze or cough in the vicinity of the incubators will sometimes work a disastrous result."—New York Tribune.

Editorial Pleasantries.

Two editors quarreled, and one referred to the other's early career in his paper.

"As for our contemporary," he wrote, "what can we expect from a man who was five years ago hawking from door to door with a donkey, and an ill conditioned beast at that?"

His rival did not deny it, but in his next issue appeared the following:

"Our contemporary says that five years ago we were 'hawking from door to door with a donkey, and an ill conditioned beast at that.' He is quite right. We were so occupied. But we are surprised to find the donkey has such a good memory."

Letters at Breakfast.

It is the custom of many households, says the London Lancet, to have the morning's post, including letters, newspapers and circulars, placed upon the breakfast table. The plan is convenient, but from a sanitary point of view it is appalling. It is undeniably a dirty

